

ntors: Wellington et al.  
Appl. Ser. No.: 09/841,296  
Atty. Dkt. No.: 5659-03600

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 38, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

As used herein, "a method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation" may be used interchangeably with "an in situ conversion process for hydrocarbons." "Hydrocarbons" are generally defined as organic material that contains molecules formed primarily by carbon and hydrogen atoms, carbon and hydrogen in their molecular structures. Hydrocarbons may also include other elements, such as, but not limited to, halogens, metallic elements, nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur. Hydrocarbons may be, but are not limited to, kerogen, bitumen, pyrobitumen, and oils. Hydrocarbons may be located within or adjacent to mineral matrices within the earth. Matrices may include, but are not limited to, sedimentary rock, sands, siliclytes, carbonates, diatomites, and other porous media.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 64, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 3, in addition to heat sources 100, one or more production wells 104-102 will typically be disposed within the portion of the coal formation. Formation fluids may be produced through production well 104. Production well 102 may be configured such that a mixture that may include formation fluids may be produced through the production well. Production well 102-104 may also include a heat source. In this manner, the formation fluids may be maintained at a selected temperature throughout production, thereby allowing more or all of the formation fluids to be produced as vapors. Therefore high temperature pumping of liquids from the production well may be reduced or substantially eliminated, which in turn decreases production costs. Providing heating at or through the production well tends to: (1) prevent condensation and/or refluxing of production fluid when such production fluid is moving in the production well proximate to the overburden, (2) increase heat input into the formation, and/or (3) increase formation permeability at or proximate the production well.